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Battlefield Series N° 2

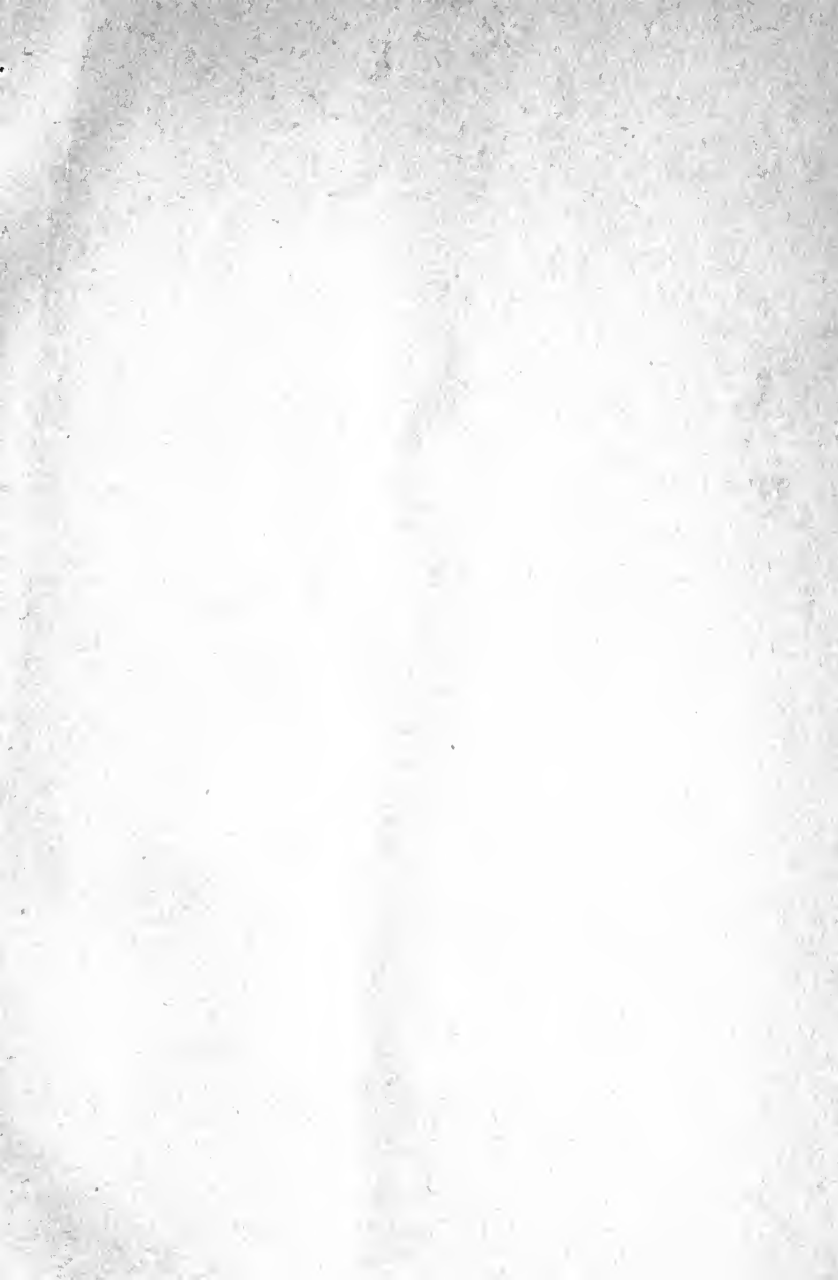
A SHORT ACCOUNT
OF
THE EXPEDITION AGAINST QUEBEC
COMMANDED BY
MAJOR-GENERAL WOLFE

IN THE YEAR 1759
BY MAJOR MONORIEF
From the corps papers of the
ROYAL ENGINEERS.

QUEBEC

PRINTED BY THE NUNS OF THE FRANCISCAN CONVENT
AT THEIR PRESS ON THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM

1901



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BATTLEFIELD SERIES N° 2

MEMOIRS OF THE SIEGE OF QUEBEC

Printed on the site the of Battlefield
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EDITED by G. G. LEWIS, *Colonel R. E.*

1901

Printed by the Nuns of the Franciscan Convent
Quebec, at their Press situated upon the site
of the battle of Sept. 13, 1759.

To the memory of
WOLFE and MONTCALM

« Sunt lachryma rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt »

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE original manuscript of this Journal, in the handwriting of Major Moncrief, is in the archives of the Royal Engineers.

The present copy is printed from a very scarce Journal issued to subscribers in 1847, under the title of "First Corps Papers of the Royal Engineers" edited by Colonel Lewis, R. E.

About 20 years ago, the late George Desbarats reprinted Major Moncrief's Journal, with a few slight variations from the present text. At that time it was claimed by certain gentleman in Quebec to be identical with the Journal of Mr James Thompson, but Mr Harrower, a descendant of Mr Thompson's family informs me that it was not supposed to be the Journal of his relative.

It is an exceedingly interesting account of the Siege, however, and is well worthy of a place in this series of rare Journals, unpublished manuscripts, letters and plans, relating to Quebec in 1759.

A. G. D.

A SHORT ACCOUNT
OF
THE EXPEDITION AGAINST QUEBEC
COMMANDED BY
MAJOR-GENERAL WOLFE

In the year 1759

BY MAJOR MONCRIEF

From the corps papers of the

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Edited E. G. G. Lewis, Colonel R. E.

THIS JOURNAL WAS REPRINTED ABOUT 20 YEARS AGO
BY THE LATE GEORGE DESBARATS IN THE CANADIAN
ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, WITH THE
FOLLOWING PREFACE.

THE following account of the celebrated expedition, published as it is so many years after the events to be narrated, cannot but be of great interest to the general public. There are a great many garbled and exaggerated descriptions of this enterprise, written by persons who

have drawn more upon their imagination than upon facts for their material.

The narrative we here publish is perfectly authentic and cleverly written, singularly beautiful in its minor details, whilst at the same time not losing sight of the main thread of the story. It was written as a journal, and consequently is of great authority as to daily operation, beginning with the preparations at Louisbourg and Halifax, and ending in the capture of the city, and the making of preparations for holding it during the winter of 1759 and 60.—(Ed. C. I. M.) After the publication of the journal by Mr Desbarats, certain people claimed that it was a copy of Mr Thompson's. The journal as here published, however, may be found in a scarce volume published by the Royal Engineers.

April.

Louisbourg was appointed the place of rendezvous for assembling the forces destined for the service of this expedition; but as the harbour might not be open early enough, Halifax, which was within a short run of it, was likewise appointed for the same purpose, and THERE the first steps in America relating to that service were taken.

The first accounts of the intended expedition came to Halifax in the beginning of April, and a squadron of eight men-of war of the line which had wintered there under the command of Admiral Durell, began to prepare for a cruise in the Gulf and River St Lawrence.

April 8th.

The Honourable Brigadier-General Murry, who was appointed to the staff, being in Halifax in garrison, made an application to Brigadier General Laurence, the Governor, for providing such necessaries for the service of the siege as might be procured there to advantage and conveniently transported.

The Governor readily complied with this demand, and without loss of time gave directions accordingly.

April 22nd.

The Honourable Brigadier-General Monckton, the second in command, arrived from the continent, and being made acquainted with the particulars to be provided approved of their being forwarded.

April 30th.

Admiral Saunders arrived with a fleet from England. He had made attempts to put into

Louisbourg; but was prevented by the ice, which still remained in great quantities along that coast.

Major-General Wolfe, Commander-in-Chief of the Expedition; the Hon. Brigadier-General Townshend and Colonel Carleton, Deputy-Quarter-master-General, with some other officers, arrived in the fleet.

This evening there was a detachment of 650 men from the garrison of Halifax, two Engineers a proportion of intrenching tools, an officer and a small detachment of Artillery, with a couple of field pieces, under the command of Col. Carleton, ordered on board Admiral Durell's fleet, which still remained in the harbour, and now in readiness to sail.

This command was to take post in one of the islands of the River St Lawrence, which should be most advantageous for preventing succours from going to the enemy.

May 2nd.

The preparations begun at Halifax were approved of by the General, and with some other additional articles ordered to be forwarded with all despatch; and the fleet from England began to refit and water with great diligence

May 3rd.

Admiral Durell's fleet sailed this morning down the harbour; but the wind proving contrary, they were obliged to anchor at Mauger's beach, where they remained till the 5th, and then got to sea.

May 13th.

This morning Admiral Saunders sailed for Louisbourg, with all the ships that were in readiness. We met Admiral Holmes of Cape Sambre with two ships, the "Somerset" and "Terrible." These ships having met with rough weather at sea, and sustained some damage, were ordered into Halifax to refit. Admiral Holmes hoisted his flag aboard another ship, and proceeded with us to Louisbourg. Brigadier-General Monckton remained at Halifax to see that garrison embark and to forward some particulars relating to the expedition. In the morning we made Cape Canso.

May 15th.

About noon we made the island of Cape Breton, the coast of which was still full of ice; in the evening we got into Louisbourg harbour, where we found the "Bedford" and "Prince Frederick," which had wintered there, and the "Northumberland," lately arrived from England.

May 17th.

The "Nightingale" and convoy with Frazer's battalion arrived from New York. The General ordered such further necessities as were not already provided at this place, with all possible despatch. The troops were now coming in daily as the weather permitted, which was often so foggy that many vessels must have run ashore upon the coast, if the noise of the surf had not apprised them of their danger. The easterly winds which brought the fogs brought likewise great quantities of ice, and made the navigation still more troublesome. The harbour of Louisbourg was so full for several days that there was no getting on board or ashore without a great deal of trouble and some danger.

May 31st.

Brigadier-General Monckton arrived with four battalions from Halifax, and two battalions from the Bay of Fundy. Our whole force was now assembled, consisting of ten battalions, three companies of Grenadiers from the garrison at Louisbourg, a detachment of Artillery, and, five companies of Rangers, the whole amounting to 8,535 men, fit for duty, officers included. They were proportioned on board the transports to the best advantage, and were landed for air and

exercise when the weather permitted during our stay ; and those opportunities were also taken advantage of to stow the water and provisions on board. The transports were divided into three divisions under the command of Brigadiers-general Monckton, Townshend, and Murray — each on board of a frigate with a distinguishing pendant to lead and repeat the signals of the division.

June 4th.

This morning Admiral Saunders sailed out of Louisbourg harbour with as many of the fleet as could follow ; but the wind coming contrary soon afterwards a number were left behind, and remained till the morning of the 6th, during which time the Admiral kept in the offing, then the remaining vessels came out and the whole made sail in the evening.

June 9th.

Being off the Bird Island, we were joined by another company of Rangers, of about 100 men, from the Bay of Fundy.

June 18th.

In the evening we came to anchor for the first time since we left Louisbourg, at the Isle of Bic. From this island we were, for the most part,

obliged to take advantage of the flood-tides, and day-light, as the currents began to be strong, and the channel narrow. About this time we had accounts by a small vessel taken by one of Admiral Durell's cruisers, that a French fleet got up the river before Admiral Durell's arrival, consisting of three frigates, and about 20 sail of transports, with recruits, clothing, arms, ammunition, provisions and merchandise.

June 26th.

In the evening the last division of our transports passed through the traverse at the lower end of the Isle of Orleans, which though reckoned dangerous, our ships turned up with a contrary wind : this piece of seamanship surprised the enemy a good deal, for we were perhaps the first that ever attempted to get through in that manner : indeed there were boats with flags anchored upon the shoals, on each side of the channel, which was a necessary precaution, with such unfavourable winds. It must be observed that we found the navigation of the St. Lawrence much less difficult than we could have expected from the account given of it, out of our great fleet consisting of near 200 sail, there was not a single ship lost nor any danger sustained, except the loss of a few anchors and cables where there were strong currents and foul ground. The wea-

ther had been pretty moderate ever since our departure, which no doubt contributed to this part of our good fortune. In our way up we found one of Admiral Durell's squadrons at anchor near Green Island, the Admiral himself with some more in the North Channel of ISLE AUX COUDRES and two or three in the south Channel of the Isle aux Coudres. in case there might not be water enough for their getting through the traverse.

June 27th.

In the morning the signal was made in the South Channel of the Isle d'Orleans off the Church of St Laurent for landing the troops. This was immediately set about and met with no opposition, the island having been abandoned some time before. While the troops were disembarking, the General went to the point of Orleans with an escort, called by the French BOUT DE L'ISLE, and saw the enemy encamped along the North shore of the basin in eight different encampments, extending from the River St. Charles, to within a mile of the Falls of Montmorency, and the coast fortified all along as far as the encampments reached. There were some floating batteries launched, and bateaux with cannon in the creeks along the shore. These precautions in the enemy were plainly indications that the most

advantageous landing-place and the most practicable must be upon that coast. There was no judging of with certainty of the enemy's strength from the extent and number of their encampments; but we had good intelligence that they were about 15,000 or 16,000 men. After taking a full view of all that could be seen from this place, the General returned to St. Laurent, and ordered the troops, there disembarked, to encamp. The 3rd. Battalion of Royal Americans remained on board till further orders. In the afternoon there came on a heavy gale of wind at N. E. which occasioned a good deal of damage among our transports, and as we afterwards learned, gave the enemy very favourable hopes of an easy riddance; if it had come on in the night time, or continued some hours longer, it might in some measure have answered their expectations. We, however, escaped without losing any ships; some few vessels had run ashore, but were afterwards got off, and the only loss we felt sensibly was that of our boats, which affected our motions throughout the whole campaign.

June 28th.

About eleven at night the enemy sent seven fire ships from the town to go down the South Channel, and burn our fleet; but they managed so as to entertain us instead of annoying us.

They set them on fire and left them to the direction of the current before they got within half a mile of our headmost ship, which gave our boats time to grapple and tow them ashore, though all in flames, and they there burnt down without touching a single ship.

June 29th.

In the morning Colonel Carleton was sent with the Grenadiers from St. Laurent to encamp on the point of Orleans. In the evening Brigadier General Monckton crossed the south channel from St. Laurent to Beaumont with four battalions, three companies of light infantry, and some rangers, and marched from thence next morning and in the evening took possession of Pointe Levis. In that march his advanced and flanked parties, exchanged some few shots with some of the enemy's scouting parties, and picked up a box of papers belonging to their commanding officer, which led to some discoveries. Pointe Levis was immediately fortified, and was kept for an hospital and a place of arms during the campaign.

July 2nd.

There were three battalions sent from St. Laurent to encamp at the Point of Orleans, under the command of Brigadier-General Townshend. This place was likewise fortified for a place of

arms and an hospital, and kept so during the campaign. Here the General for the present fixed his headquarters.

July 3rd.

The remainder of the army at St. Laurent came to the Point of Orleans under the command of Brigadier-General Murray.

July 4th.

Brigadier-General Murray went up the south side of the river towards the Etchemin to reconnoitre and take a view of the opposite side above the town. Upon his return there was a place fixed for landing there, and some rafts for ferrying the troops across were ordered to be made at Pointe Levis; but that plan was soon afterwards laid aside.

July 5th.

The 48th battalion, with three companies of light infantry and some rangers under the command of Col. Burton, were encamped and canteened near Pointe-aux-Pères to cover some works and batteries ordered this day by the General to be erected there against the town.

July 8th.

The General with the grenadiers of the army, six companies of light infantry, and two of ran-

gers, marched from the camp of the Point of Orleans at eight in the evening, and between eleven and twelve crossed the south channel above St. Peter's church, and about two next morning took possession of the ground upon the east side of the falls of Montmorency. He was followed the same night by the three battalions under the command of Brigadier-General Townshend. There was no opposition made to our taking possession of the ground, and it seems probable that the enemy did not discover us until daylight next morning, for by the stir then in their camp, they seemed to be somewhat alarmed. This camp was immediatly fortified, and here the General fixed his head-quarters while he had possession of it.

July 11th.

In the morning we discovered that the enemy had in the night begun to advance their breast-works upon the edge of the bank towards the falls. This night Brigadier-General Murray brought the remainder of our army which still lay at the Point-of-Orleans, to the camp at Montmorency, having left that post to be guarded by a detachment of marines landed for that purpose.

July 12th.

There were two batteries opened against the town at Pointe-aux-Pères, one of six 32-pounders, the other of five 13-inch mortars.

July 16th.

A carcass from our battery set the town on fire on the north side of the Jesuit Square, in La Fabrique Street. It burnt for several hours.

This night the "Sunderland" and some transports passed the town with the 3rd battalion of Royal Americans and with some other troops on board, under the command of Colonel Carleton. This, we understood from deserters, had alarmed the enemy a good deal.

July 20th.

There was another battery opened against the town at Pointe-aux-Pères of four sea service mortars (three of 13-inch, and one of 10-inch), it having been found by a trial made, that a bomb-ketch could not lay her broadside to the town for the strength of the current, the sea mortars were therefore employed by land.

July 21st.

There was a descent made at Pointe-aux-Trembles, seven leagues above the town on the north

side by Col. Carleton. His party was fired upon at first landing, by some Canadians and Indians, but they were soon dispersed. He took possession of some plans and papers; a good many women and a few men were made prisoners. Major Prevost with one or two more officers and a few privates were wounded, and a few other privates killed.

July 22nd.

At night there was a considerable fire in the town caused by a carcass, which burnt the Cathedral and ten or twelve good houses in its neighbourhood.

July 26th.

About three this morning the General and Brigadier-General Murray, with the 35th Regiment, five companies of Light Infantry, and one of the Rangers, and two field-pieces, set out from Montmorency camp to reconnoitre two fords about five miles above the falls; after we had proceeded about a mile and a half, the field-pieces were sent back to camp, the road being too bad to get them on. About half way between the camp and the ford the road passes through a remarkable ravine, which is about 300 yards long, very narrow, and the banks upon each side about twenty feet high, and so steep as to admit of no outlet but where the road crosses.

While on the march we were frequently challenged by the enemy from the opposite side of the river, for they observed all our movements with great vigilance. Upon our coming to the nearest ford we found they had a breast-work of a considerable extent upon the opposite bank. On our side of the river there was an open space of ground with a house in the centre of it, and upon the left of this opening the road to the ford passes through the woods. Our troops were drawn up to be in readiness in case of being attacked; the 35th across the road, and the Light Infantry upon the right along the skirts of the opening, the whole so far in the woods as to be concealed. The ford and the enemy's works and position were then reconnoitred, and the company of Rangers with the French deserter were sent to reconnoitre the other ford, which is about a mile higher up. Between eight and nine o'clock there were about thirty Canadians and Indians seen going into the house, upon which there was a platoon of the 35th ordered through the woods between them and the river to attack them; just as the platoon marched off it was fired upon, and the officer wounded, by those very people who had by this time got round them into the woods, but the platoon being joined by a company of Light Infantry, they were soon beat back across the river. There was an ambuscade laid in case

of a second attack, which was done by posting a company of Light Infantry on an advanced eminence near the river, in the woods, and below the opening; with orders if attacked to retreat back along the road, which would lead the enemy, if they pursued, into the fire of the battalion, and give a fair chance of cutting off their retreat with the Light Infantry. There were two other advantageous eminences taken possession of at the same time; one with two companies on our left flank, near the river, and the other with one company in the rear of the same flank upon the right of the road. About one o'clock a detachment of 1,500 Canadians and Indians crossed the river a considerable way from the opening, and marching down unperceived under cover of its banks, got up a ravine upon the right of the advanced Light Infantry. The officer commanding that company kept them in play till he called in his sentries, and then retreated according to orders; but the enemy, instead of pursuing him, as was expected, along the road, endeavoured to gain the height where the three companies were posted. When they got near it the two companies wheeled and attacked their flank, which being quite unexpected, they instantly turned their backs, and the Light Infantry coming upon their rear at the same time, they were soon driven into the river. They suffered very conside-

rably in crossing, being quite open to our fire; we did not learn the number of their killed and wounded, but the Indians were dispirited from that day's loss for the rest of the campaign. We had 55 men killed and wounded, officers included. We suffered chiefly in pursuing the enemy to the rear, from the breastworks upon the opposite side where their numbers, exclusive of those that attacked, amounted, as we were afterwards informed, to 2,500 men. After burying the dead, our detachment was ordered to carry off the wounded and return to camp, which was effected without molestation. This fort is about 150 yards broad and about four feet deep. The water is smooth and the current slow; the opposite bank is very steep and the pathway narrow. The other ford reconnoitred by the Rangers is about 200 or 300 yards broad; in passing it there are some islands to cross in the middle of the river; the bottom is smooth and the water shallow, with a gentle current. The road to it on the coast side passes through a morass covered with a thick wood and almost impracticable, which is probably the reason why the enemy gave so little attention to it, for they had neither men nor works there. From these fords there is another road which leads to L'Ange Gardien. This day two of the enemy's floating batteries were taken in the mouth of the Chaudière River by our boats.

above the town, the hands belonging to them got ashore and escaped after having wounded some few of our men in the attack. We had always found this kind of craft very troublesome, so that these two were no unwelcome prizes, though otherwise of little value.

July 28th

About one in the morning there was a long chain of fire rafts launched from Beauport to go down the south channel and make a second trial of burning our fleet; but it ended as the former, all in show, without doing any damage. They were towed ashore on the Isle of Orleans. This day there was another battery of six-pounders opened against the town from Pointe-aux Pères.

July 31st

There was a descent made upon the coast of Beauport, about three-quarters of a mile above the mouth of the Montmorency; the particulars of which are as follows: About ten in the morning, it being then high water, there were two vessels run aground where the descent was intended, mounting 14 guns each. They had on board three companies of Grenadiers, two Engineers, a detachment of Artillery, two field pieces, 1,000 intrenching tools, with some fascines and

pickets. They were to have been placed so as to have made their fire bear upon the easternmost of the two redoubts next the falls, which was to have been the first attacked. The "Centurion" of 60 guns went soon afterwards down the north channel, and was to have been placed so as to make her fire bear upon the easternmost of these two redoubts, to prevent its annoying two brigades that were to ford across the mouth of the Montmorency at low water to join the attack; but all three were placed to some disadvantage; the westernmost vessel was too far from her object, and the easternmost, though near enough, lay too obliquely; heeled from her fire when the tide fell, and was raked fore and aft by the easternmost redoubt, while the "Centurion" had dropped down at least 500 yards too far. They, however, fired as fast as their guns would allow, and were joined by our Artillery from Montmorency camp. The landing was to have been in the following order. The Grenadiers on board the vessels commanded by Lieut-Col. Murray, the rest of the Grenadiers of the army from the Point of Orleans and four pickets of the 2nd battalion of Royal Americans from Montmorency, commanded by Colonel Burton, were to make the first attack, and were to be joined by Amherst's and Fraser's from Pointe Levis, commanded by Brigadier-General Monckton, and the two brigades from

Montmorency commanded by Brigadier-General Townshend and Murray were to sustain the whole. The pickets from Montmorency and the troops from Orleans and Pointe Levis were in their boats about eleven o'clock, the tide then beginning to fall ; when they had got about mid channel there came orders to lie upon their oars as it was too early in the tide for the brigades from Montmorency to cross the ford. The enemy's batteries playing now very warmly upon the armed vessels, it was considered that the Grenadiers on board suffered to no purpose, there were boats sent, therefore, to take them off, with orders to join the rest. Between three and four in the afternoon there came orders for going on, in the execution of which some of the boats with the Grenadiers ran aground ; but the men could not land, there being too great a depth of water between them and the shore ; and as they had got within reach of the enemy's cannon, the whole were called off but kept plying their oars as before. The enemy were now sufficiently apprised of our design, and had time enough to be prepared accordingly. Their intrenchments upon the edge of the bank were fully manned for a considerable way, and the greatest part of the remainder of their troops were under arms between the church of Beauport and the place of attack, ready to move as occasion should require. They had kept firing all day upon our boats,

with both cannon and mortars, but with very little execution. About a quarter past five there came second orders for going on which were soon executed, though the boats were much dispersed, particularly as they expected no further service that day. The Grenadiers, and pickets landed very quickly, formed as fast as they could, but pushed forward too eagerly to the attack of the westernmost redoubt and battery ; they had proceeded but a very little way when the enemy began a close heavy fire with small arms from their entrenchments on the top of the bank, which had an entire command of the ground where the redoubts stood. They, however, got possession of it, but they were so much exposed to the enemy's fire, which continued very steady, that they were obliged to retreat.

This they did without firing a shot, but their order was otherwise somewhat broken. They then began to form in the rear of the two battalions from Pointe Levis, which had landed immediately after them, and were then drawn up under cover of the two armed vessels. The two brigades from Montmorency had by this time got within half a mile of us, to a place appointed, where General Townshend halted and sent for orders. Everything was now ready for a second attack ; but this was impossible. The tide was coming in and must in about an hour cut off all

possibility of a retreat by the ford; and advancing night would prevent our reaping any considerable advantage from a victory if we obtained one. It was therefore ordered that the two brigades from Montmorency should recross the ford. Amherst re-embarked for Pointe Levis, the Grenadiers and picket for the Pointe of Orleans, and Frazer's Highlanders to bring up the rear to Montmorency camp, where the General himself went. These movements were made with great order, although within reach of the enemy's cannon, which must have done a good deal of execution had they been well served. There was a party of Frazer's left on board the easternmost vessel until the tide fell round both her and the other. The party, with the wounded and sailors on board, were then withdrawn, and both the vessels set on fire, that there might be as little as possible left to the enemy. Our loss was between 40 and 50 killed, and between 300 and 400 wounded. Of the latter were Col. Burton and Lieut-Colonel Murray. The enemy were said to have lost about 60 men by our cannon. We fired no small arms, which in our retreat had, as we afterwards learned, given the enemy no small opinion of our discipline. About this time there was a manifesto published by the General, setting forth that such Canadians as should continue in arms after the 10th August should have

their habitations burnt and all hostilities allowable by the rule of war put into execution against them.

August 5th

Brigadier-General Murray went up the south side of the river with the 15th Regiment, four companies of Light Infantry and 200 marines. He embarked on board our fleet, commanded by Admiral Holme; his whole command, including the 3rd battalion of Royal Americans, which had been on board before, consisted of about 1,200 men. He was to destroy a magazine at Deschambault, and assist our fleet to attack that of the enemy at Richelieu.

August 9th

About one o'clock this morning our carcasses from Pointe Levis set the lower town on fire in two different places, and by eight o'clock it was burnt to ashes, all but four or five houses. We found afterwards by some accounts in intercepted letters, that this and the former fire mentioned destroyed one hundred and eighty of the best houses in the town.

August 13th

The General gave orders for augmenting the battery Pointe-aux-Pères to forty pieces of can-

non ; this was thought favourable to a storming of the town by water. There was little or no chance of landing upon a coast naturally strong and fortified, and defended by superior numbers, so that the capture of the city had now become doubtful.

August 17th

A volunteer posted with a sergeant, corporal and sixteen men in a house below the Montmorency camp, withstood an attack from 100 Canadians and Indians for nearly two hours. Assistance then arrived from the camp ; but the assailants took to flight and narrowly escaped capture. Several were killed but none taken prisoners. The volunteer was by public orders appointed to the vacant commission for his gallant behaviour.

August 23rd

We began to burn the habitations between St Joachim and the falls of Montmorency, agreeably to the manifesto lately published.

August 25th

Brigadier General Murray returned to the camp at Pointe Levis with his command mentioned the 5th. He brought the first accounts of Niagara, (Ticonderoga), Carillon and Crown Point

being taken. His transactions up the river were as follows: 8th. He made two attempts to land at Point aux Trembles to favor the seamen in cutting off three floating ships which lay on the North Shore.

The first was made at low water, which he was informed was the most favourable time; as he could have room to form on the beach, out of reach of the enemy's fire; but a landing at low water proved impracticable; there were ledges of rocks along the shore which the boats could not pass with gullies and ponds of water between them and the shore which the men could not cross without wetting their ammunition. When this attempt was made, the enemy numbered about 500 men. The second attempt was made at high water, the enemy kept pretty much concealed until we got almost ashore, and then opened such a heavy fire of small arms that the sailors could not sit to their oars. A diversion was made to the right to divide their fire, which in some measure answered, but it still continued too hot to face during a landing. The numbers of the enemy were greatly increased, the woods were every where lined, all the houses of the village occupied, a considerable body of regulars drawn up behind the church, and a body of cavalry dismounted near the shore; these circumstances made it more than probable that the

attempt, if pursued further, would be attended with considerable loss without prospect of success. It was, therefore, ordered to retreat. We had about 140 men killed and wounded, including 30 seamen. The troops were immediatly re-embarked on board their respective ships.

The 9th, at night.

An officer with a small party surprised a body of twenty-five Canadians on the South shore. He took five prisoners, and killed or wounded seven more, without any loss on our side.

The 10th, in the morning.

The whole detachment landed on the South Shore, in the parish of St. Antoine ; the landing was opposed by about 150 Canadians and 50 Indians, who were soon driven off with several killed and wounded. The whole detachment encamped here upon a spot of ground above the church.

The 12th.

There was a detachment of 400 men under the command of Major Dalling ordered to proceed at one o'clock next morning, and surprise the back concession of St. Antoine. They were fired upon before daybreak, and had a Captain and four men wounded by some of the inhabitants,

who went off immediately after, upon which there was a notice placed upon the church door to the effect, that since they had fired several times upon our troops, notwithstanding General Wolfe's manifesto, all the houses in the parish should be burnt; that the church only should be saved, but it should undergo the same fate if they continued to make signals from it. The houses were accordingly burnt on that and on the following day.

The 17th.

About eight o'clock at night the land troops re-embarked but the marines remained in camp in a strong redoubt, with orders to make the usual number of fires that night and all the show they could next day. About eleven the troops proceeded in the flat-bottomed boats for Deschambault, which is eight leagues higher up on the North Shore. About an hour after day-break next morning they landed without opposition at Port Neuf, which is a league below: then marched on and took possession of the magazine, and having posted a party there with orders to touch nothing on pain of death, marched forward and took possession of the church. The magazine was now examined, and being found to contain nothing but military stores and baggage, was set on fire; whilst it continued burning, there were

about forty different explosions of gunpowder by which two neighbouring houses were unintentionally destroyed. We then re-embarked (about six in 'the evening) without the loss of a man, although fired at all day, the superiority of our firearms keeping the enemy at too great a distance to do us any injury. After embarking there were two boats of Amherst's and the two floating batteries (taken from the enemy some time ago) sent to burn a brigantine, but the enemy ran her aground and abandoned her, and our boats set her on fire soon afterwards, and attended until the tide left her and she burnt down. The enemy's ships made no attempt to save her although it was thought they might have done so without running any risk, for they lay about three miles above her. The attack upon the enemy's shipping, which was one of the designs of the expedition, was laid aside, as our sea-officers found difficulties to exist that must have prevented our ships from getting so high up. General Murray, therefore, with his command returned as already mentioned, but left the 3rd Battalion of Royal Americans on board the fleet where he found them.

August 28th.

About one this morning the "Leostoff" frigate and some more vessels passed above the town.

I here was a battery of eight 12-pounders opened this day at Pointe-aux-Pères.

August 31st.

This night the "Sea Horse" frigate and transports passed above the town.

September 3rd.

The General evacuated the camp at Montmorency this day about noon, the redoubts, batteries and other works being first set on fire during last night and this morning. It was expected that the enemy who for some days past must have seen our preparations for leaving it, would have attacked our retreat, but they made no attempt that way. The General was hoping that they would, and laid a trap for that purpose, which however did not take. He ordered the several corps to their alarm posts during the night, and to conceal themselves after daylight, excepting a few guards who were to appear very alert. But Monsieur Montcalm, the French General, contrary to the opinion of his officers, saw something about our camp which gave him a suspicion of the affair, and made him decline the invitation. A few hours discovered that his suspicion was just, but it was a pretty general opinion that he might have made an attempt to great advantage at all events.

The fortifying of this camp, and the bringing of so many pieces of artillery to it, was a work of very great labour. There were about fifty pieces there at one and the same time, and though there was no loss of men in taking or leaving the place, yet during our stay we suffered a good deal. Our fascine and covering parties were frequently attacked, and though we always repulsed the enemy, yet seldom without some little loss, which in the end amounted to a pretty considerable number.

These skirmishes had indeed the good effect of accustoming our men to the woods and familiarising them with the fighting of the Canadians and Indians, whom they soon began to despise. The General ordered the troops from their camp, to encamp along the road in rear of the batteries at Pointe-aux-Pères, excepting the 2nd battalion of Royal Americans which was left at the Point of Orleans. He now fixed his head-quarters at Pointe Levis.

September 4th.

Despatches from General Amherst by an officer and four Rangers brought a confirmation of the taking of Niagara, Carillon, and Crown Point.

September 5th.

This evening Brigadier-General Murray went up the south side of the river from Pointe Levis

Camp with four battalions, and embarked between the Etchemin and Chaudiere Rivers, on board our fleet then lying off that place. This fleet consisted of the "Sutherland" of 60 guns, the "Leostoff," "Sea Horse," and "Squirrel" frigates, and the "Hunter" sloop, with two or three small armed vessels and some transports the whole under the command of Admiral Holmes.

September 6th.

This afternoon Brigadier-Generals Monekton and Townshend, with three battalions, marched from Pointe Levis, and embarked in the same place that General Murray did the night before, that is, between Etchemin and Chaudiere Rivers. The General followed in the evening and embarked likewise. He left the 3rd battalion of Royal Americans and some Marines under the command of Colonel Carleton to keep the post at the Point of Orleans, and the 48th Regiment, some small detachments of other corps, and some Marines under the command of Colonel Burton, to keep the batteries at Pointe-aux-Pères, and the camp at Pointe Levis.

September 7th.

Early this morning the fleet moved up to Cap Rouge, and in the evening the General having reconnoitred the coast fixed upon a place a little

below Pointe-aux-Trembles for making a descent; but the weather not proving favourable at the time ordered, which was the morning of the 9th, it was put off, and the troops being so much crowded on board the transports, were that evening landed at St Nicholas on the south side of the river for air and exercise. The General on the same day found out another place more to his mind, and thereupon laid aside all further thoughts of that at Pointe-aux-Trembles.

September 10th

The General took with him Admiral Holmes, Brigadier-Generals Monckton and Townshend, with some other officers, to reconnoitre the place he had fixed upon. Brigadier-General Murray was left ashore with the command of the troops at St Nicholas. The place that the General fixed upon for the descent is called Foulon. They reconnoitred it from a rising ground on the south side of the river, below the mouth of the Etchemin, from whence there was a fair view, not only of the place itself, but likewise of a considerable part of the ground between it and the town, which is a mile and a half below. The bank which runs along the shore is very steep and woody, and was thought so impracticable by the French themselves that they had then only a single picket to defend it. This picket, which we

supposed might be about 100 men, was encamped upon the bank, near the top of a narrow winding path, which runs up from the shore. This path was broken up by the enemy themselves and barricaded with an ABATIS: but about 200 yards to the right there appeared to be a slope in the bank, which was thought might answer the purpose.

The circumstances in conjunction with the distance of the place from succors seemed to promise a fair chance of success.

September 11th

There were orders for the troops ashore to embark to-morrow morning, and for the whole to hold themselves in readiness to land upon the 13th before daybreak. The first landing was to consist of 400 Light Infantry, under the command of Colonel Howe, and 1,300 of the regiments of Bragg, Kennedy, Anstruther, Lascelles, and a detachment of Fraser's under Generals Monckton and Murray, both commands amounting to 1,700 men, which was the number our boats landed at one trip. The ships that had the troops of the second landing on board were to follow the boats, and anchor as near as possible to the landing place. These consisted of three frigates, a man-of-war sloop, three armed vessels and two transports, and they were to be followed

by some ordnance vessels with intrenching tools, artillery, and ammunition.

The second landing was to consist of Amherst's Louisbourg Grenadiers, the remainder of Fraser's, a detachment of Light Infantry, the 3rd battalion of Royal Americans, and Otway's, the whole amounting to 1,910, under the command of Brigadier-General Townshend.

September 12th

The troops that had been ashore re-embarked in accordance with yesterday's orders, and everything was prepared for the operations of the day following.

There were injunctions given both officers and men very suitable to the occasion, and the naval officers were to conduct the boats and vessels in the landing, were likewise thoroughly instructed in their part of that duty. Our fleet still continued at anchor off Cape Rouge, which is about six miles above Foulon; but the "Hunter" sloop lay about two-thirds of the way further down. The enemy had a body of between 2,000 and 3,000 men, including 230 horse, under the command of Monsieur Bougainville, a brevet colonel, posted from Cape Rouge River along the coast towards Pointe-aux Trembles, to watch our motions and to prevent our making a descent at these places, which they conjectured to have been

our design. They had likewise some *batteaux*, with cannon, in the mouth of that river, and a sloop run a little way up, so that they wanted no advantage in making an immediate discovery of every step we might take, whether by night or day.

September 13th

Between two and three in the morning our boats began to be in motion, dropping down with the tide in their order for landing before mentioned, and as silently as they could.

Admiral Holmes hoisted his flag on board of one of the frigates, and followed with the shipping in the same manner, the whole seemingly unobserved by the enemy.

In our way down a captain of the Light Infantry in one of the foremost boats discovered by accident from the "Hunter" sloop that the enemy expected some boats down the river that night with provisions, and availing himself of the discovery, and being well acquainted with the French language, passed several of the enemy's sentries as such, by which manner the Light Infantry had actually landed without being once fired at. The battalions under Brigadier-Generals Monckton and Murray landed immediately after them, and then the enemy's picket took alarm and began fire. Three companies of Light Infan-

try were immediately ordered to get up the bank to the right of the pathway as best as they could, and to give a signal when they had done so, upon which the remainder of the Light Infantry were to force the pathway, and attack the picket in front; but after a little firing the picket was dispersed by those three companies only. The French captain was wounded, and with about half the picket made prisoners. The remainder made their escape along the edge of the bank towards the town, and with some flying parties posted there kept firing upon some of our boats, which by mistake had dropped down too far that way, where the General was obliged to follow in his own boat to order them back. The battalions were formed upon the beach as they landed, and now began to get up the bank, and form above.

The Light Infantry were disposed of, some in the woods on our left flank, to cover that side, and others to scour the face of the banks towards the town.

The General, being now landed, gave orders to hurry the getting up of some troops, still remaining below, and a guard being left to cover the remainder of the landing, he got up the bank and reached the summit about daylight. Very soon after his getting up, a picket of the battalion of Guienne appeared upon a rising ground, at some

little distance above us ; but finding they were too late, they retired without making any attempt to molest us. By information we afterwards obtained, this battalion was to have come upon this ground the night before ; but by some lucky accident their arrival was deferred ; some say they were detained by the French General himself upon receiving intelligence by a deserter that there was a descent to be made that night upon the coast of Beauport. All the troops of the first landing being now upon the top of the bank, the first step taken was the attack on a battery of four pieces of cannon, which the enemy had at a place called Samope, about a mile and a half above, near Sillery. This battery began to play about daybreak, and must have annoyed both boats and shipping a good deal, particularly those of the second landing.

Brigadier-General Murray with the 58th Regiment and Light Infantry, under the command of Colonel Howe, was immediately sent to surround it, with two deserters as guides. The main body of the first landing was now marched up to the top of the height, called L'Hauteur d'Abraham, which forms a plain.

We found some of the enemy in a house, and some Indians skulking in a coppice hard by, when a detachment of Grenadiers was sent to beat them off, which, after exchanging a few

shots, they effected. Then the whole were drawn up with the right in the direction of the town, and the front looking towards the Lewis Road. They remained but for a short time in this position, when the General from an eminence on the right discovered the enemy assembling on the rising ground between him and the town, and observing their number to increase, changed the front of the line and faced towards them. The right was thus in the direction of the river and the left towards the St Lewis Road. He sent for General Murray to return and join him with the 58th Regiment, and for Colonel Howe with the Light Infantry to come and cover his rear. The order soon reached General Murray, who immediately came: but the Light Infantry having gone forward, the officer bearing the order followed them to the battery with a platoon of Grenadiers, and falling upon a short cut through the woods got there before them.

The enemy fired a gun at him and a volley of small arms, which he returned, and the Light Infantry coming up just at the time, the enemy abandoned their battery without making any further resistance. Colonel Howe upon receiving the order immediately returned with his whole command, but the General, finding that he had been master of the battery, sent back a detachment of Light Infantry to keep possession of it.

Both armies had now become pretty numerous, — ours, by the second landing, which by this time had joined us, — and the enemy's by their troops from Beauport, which were coming up very fast. In the space between the two armies there were some clumps of high brush, which afforded good cover and brought on a skirmishing which was warmly kept up on both sides, during the assembling and disposition of the troops for a general action. When the lines were nearly completed, there began a slight cannonading with small field-pieces, the enemy with one in their line and we with two in ours.

The 48th Regiment, and 2nd Battalion of Royal Americans, that had been marched up from Pointe-Levis to the shore opposite, and crossed over, were the last to join us. They arrived about eight o'clock, and our line and disposition were completed soon afterwards.

Our line, consisting of the three companies of Louisbourg Grenadiers, and six battalions, faced the enemy's line. The right was commanded by Brigadier-General Monckton, and the left by Brigadier-General Murray. The several Corps were commanded as follows, viz. : — the Louisbourg Grenadiers by Lieut.-Colonel Murray; the 35th by Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher; the 28th by Colonel Walsh; the 43rd by Major Elliott; the 47th by Lieut.-Colonel Hale; the 63rd and 78th

by Captain Campbell; and the 58th by Major Agnew. The rear of our left was covered by two battalions commanded by Brigadier-General Townshend, which faced the enemy's irregulars upon that side. These two battalions were the 15th under Major Irving, and the 2nd battalion of Royal Americans, under the command of Captain Oswald.

The 48th, commanded by Colonel Burton, (who had scarcely recovered from his wound), formed a body of reserve in the rear of the right; the Light Infantry, under Colonel Howe, covered our rear, and the 3rd battalion of Royal Americans, commanded by Colonel Young, protected the landing place, which would be necessary for our retreat, in case we should meet with a defeat.

The General at first moved about everywhere; but after the beginning of the action he took up his position on a rising ground near to where our right flank was resting, from whence he had a view of the whole field. The enemy's line of battle was completed soon after ours. It consisted of five battalions of regulars in the centre, and of three battalions of colony troops on the right and left. Their irregulars, consisting of Canadians and Indians, were dispersed in flying parties on our flanks, particularly on our left, where they were very numerous, and before the charge of the main body, made some weak advances, as if

they were about to attack us on this flank. But General Townshend having ordered two pickets of the 15th to advance by turn and fire on them, they hastily retired to a safe distance, from whence they kept up an intermittent and desultory fire.

The enemy's General Officers were Lieut-General the Marquis of Montcalm, and Brigadier-General Senezergues, Lieutenant-Colonel of La Sarre.

The French line began moving up to the charge about nine o'clock, advancing briskly, and for some little time in good order. Their front began to fire before they got within range, and the firing immediately extended throughout the whole body; but in a very wild and scattered manner. They now began to waver; but still kept advancing, with the same disorderly fire. When they had arrived within 100 yards of our line, our troops advanced regularly with a steady fire, and when within 20 or 30 yards of closing gave a general volley, upon which the enemy's whole line turned in the same instant, and fled in a most precipitate manner. They were by 10 o'clock pursued within musket-shot of their own walls and scarcely looked behind till they got within them.

Their irregulars upon our left moved towards the town, when their line gave way, but still

maintained their ground along the bank upon that side, whence under cover of some coppice and brush, they kept up a continual fire.

Brigadier-General Murray, who, with Fraser's battalion of Highlander the 78th, had pursued the enemy within musket shot of St Ursule Bastion, being informed that all our other Generals were wounded, and the enemy having totally disappeared, was now returning to the field of battle; but hearing the fire of the irregulars still continued, ordered the 78th to beat them off. A hot skirmish ensued in which the Highlanders suffered a good deal; but being reinforced by some of the 58th Regiment, and of the 2nd battalion of Royal Americans, they drove the irregulars, helter-skelter, into the suburb of St Rochs, and thence towards the bridge over the River St Charles. Here the main body, after having passed through the town to mask their retreat, were still crossing in great confusion. We then became sole masters of the field; our loss, though not great in numbers, was nevertheless severe.

Our General was mortally wounded, when the affair had almost come to a crisis, and only lived long enough to know that he should die victorious.

Brigadier-General Monckton received a severe wound soon after the General, and was carried off the field.

We had more killed and wounded in the skir-

mishing than in the general action. Among the number was Colonel Carleton who was wounded, and carried off before the enemy began to charge.

Our total loss was 9 officers killed and 55 wounded ; 49 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 542 wounded. The enemy's loss was more considerable. The Marquis of Montcalm was mortally wounded, and Brigadier-General Senezergues with about 200 officers and men lay dead upon the field.

We took 13 officers and 350 men prisoners; the number of their wounded we could not exactly find out ; but from what we could learn they must have been above 1,000 or 1,200 men.

The command now devolved upon Brigadier-General Townshend, who by mistake, was said to have been wounded instead of Colonel Carleton.

Soon after the action a party of the enemy attempted to take the battery at Samope, but were repulsed with some loss.

Between twelve and one o'clock a considerable body of the enemy appeared upon the St Foy Road, in rear of our left, which we soon learned to be M. Bougainville's command, whom we left in the morning at Cape Rouge. Upon finding that the main point was already decided, and seeing some of our battalions in motion, and our artillery advancing towards him he withdrew.

The party that attacked the battery at Samope was a detachment of this body, thrown off for the purpose while on the march.

In the afternoon we began to raise redoubts on the front, and upon the flanks of our camp. We lay that night under arms, and sent a detachment to take possession of the General Hospital, and such of the enemy as were wounded that day, and lay there, were made prisoners, the Hospital being considered a part of the field of battle.

September 14th, 15th

These two days were taken up in fortifying our camp, landing our artillery and stores, and providing fascines and pickets for carrying on the works of the siege. Colonel Burton, Colonel Fraser, (just recovered of a wound), and Colonel Walsh, were appointed to act as Brigadiers.

September 16th

A redoubt was begun at night, about 400 yards from the works, to cover a battery to be erected against St Ursule Bastion.

September 17th

In the afternoon the enemy sent out proposals for a capitulation, and the weather being very

wet the works against the town were not proceeded with that night. The army of the enemy at Beauport had now almost disappeared, which they effected by stealing marches from night to night, and escaping up the country by way of Lorette. They however left a strong guard in the Tête de Pont of St Charles, to prevent our passing that way to attack them. They left most of their tents standing, all their artillery along that coast, and a considerable quantity of provisions which was plundered and carried off by the HABITANTS.

September 18th

In the morning the capitulation agreed upon was drawn up and signed.

The following is a translation of it from the French :

The Capitulation demanded upon the other side has been granted by His Excellency General Townshend, Brigadier of His Britannic Majesty's forces, in the manner, and upon the conditions hereafter expressed.

Articles of Capitulation demanded by M. Ramsay, the King's Lieutenant commanding the High and Lower Town of Quebec, Knight of the Royal and Military order of St. Louis, &c., &c., &c., from His Excellency the General of His Britannic Majesty's forces.

Article 1st.

The garrison of the town, consisting of the troops of France, marines, and sailors, shall go out with arms, baggage, drumsbeating, &c, lighted match, with two pieces of brass cannon, and twelve rounds for each, and shall be embarked as commodiously as possible for the nearest port in France.

2nd.

Granted upon laying down their arms.

3rd.

Granted.

4th.

Granted.

Article 1st.

Monsieur de Ramesay demands that his garrison shall have the honours of war, and be safely conducted to the army by the shortest road, with arms, baggage, six pieces of brass cannon, two mortars or howitzers, and twelve rounds of ammunition for each piece.

2nd.

That the inhabitants shall be kept in possession of their houses, goods, effects, and privileges.

3rd.

That the inhabitants shall not suffer for having carried arms in the defence of the town, since they had been compelled to do it, and as the inhabitants of the colonies of the two Crowns serve as militia in them.

4th.

That the effects of absent officers and inhabitants shall not be meddled with.

5th.

Granted.

5th.

That the said inhabitants shall not be transported nor obliged to quit their houses until a definite treaty between His Most Christian Majesty and His Britannic Majesty shall determine their state.

6th.

Free exercise of the Roman religion and a safeguard granted to all religious persons well as to my Lord Bishop, who may come to exercise the functions of his station freely and decently when he shall judge proper, until the possession of Canada shall be decided by His Britannic and Most Christian Majesty.

6th.

That the exercise of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Romish religion shall be kept up. That there shall be safeguards given to the religious houses of both sexes, particularly to my Lord Bishop, who, filled with zeal for the religion, and charity for the people of his diocese, desires to reside there constantly, to exercise freely and with decency his functions and sacred mysteries of the Romish religion, and his Episcopal authority in the town of Quebec when he shall judge proper, until the possession of Canada shall be decided by a treaty between His Most Christian Majesty and His Britannic Majesty.

7th.

Granted.

7th.

That the artillery and warlike stores shall be faithfully

given up and inventories of them made out.

8th.

8th.

Granted.

That the wounded, sick commissaries, chaplains, surgeons, apothecaries, and other persons employed in service of the hospitals, shall be dealt with in accordance with the treaty of exchange of the 6th of February 1759, agreed upon by their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties.

9th.

9th.

Granted.

That before giving up the gate or entrance to the town to the English troops, their General will please to order some soldiers as safeguards in the churches and convents and principal houses.

10th.

10th.

Granted.

That the King's Lieutenant, commanding in the town of Quebec, shall be permitted to send to inform the Marquis de Vandrenil, the Governor-General, of the surrendering of the place; and also that he may write to the Minister of France to inform him of it.

11th.

Granted.

11th.

That the present capitulation shall be executed according to its form and tenor, without being liable to failure under pretence of reprisals, or the non performance of any preceding capitulation.

The present treaty has been made and duplicates kept by us. Signed and Sealed in the Camp before Quebec, the 18th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine.

(Signed) Charles Saunders.

George Townshend.

De Ramesay.

The same evening we took possession of the town with some companies of Grenadiers, who took the guard agrees upon to prevent irregularities, and mounted such others guards as were judged necessary for the security of the place. There were two battalions brought into the town, the barracks not being in a condition to receive any more for the present.

We found the buildings in general in a most ruinous condition, infinitely worse than we could have imagined, for besides those burnt there was hardly a house in the town that was not hurt by either shot or shell and scarcely hatable without some repairing.

The fortifications, which consisted only of the fronts towards the land, were little more than half finished, and could have held out but a for a very few days after the opening of our batteries ; for there being neither ditch, covered way, nor out-works, the scarp wall was seen in many places from the top of the parapet to the foundation. The inside was equally imperfect, and its defence in many places impracticable even for small arms. There were found in the town and along the coast of Beauport 234 pieces of cannon, 17 mortars, and 4 howitzers, brass and iron of all sorts included, 694 barrels of powder, 14, 800 round shot, 1,500 shells, 3,000 muskets with bayonets, with 70 tons of musket shot, and a good many other articles of less value.

There remained but a small quantity of provisions, scarcely enough to serve the garrison for four days, and that was distributed to the women and children of the poorer inhabitants. The reason of this want was that the enemy never had above a fortnight's provision in the garrison at a time, lest they might be burnt, but were supplied from above and the army at Beauport, as occasion required. This scarcity of provisions was undoubtedly one of the principal causes of the sudden capitulation for they had but little hopes of obtaining any further supplies.

The number that carried arms in the town at

the time of the capitulation was about 2,500 men; of these there were about 1,800 regulars, marines, and sailors sent to France; the remainder continuing in the country under the terms of the capitulation.

The enemy's loss in the town during the siege amounted to about 100 men. Their expense of ammunition must have been inconsiderable, for their fire upon our batteries at Pointe-aux-Pères was faint, and their fire upon our works upon the Hauteur d'Abraham was but of a few days continuance, which, with the small quantity found in the town, especially of powder, makes it probable that there is no great plenty of ammunition in the country.

Our loss of men and expense of ammunition during the whole campaign stood as follows :

Officers killed, 18, wounded, 107 ; total, 125.

Non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates, killed, 252 ; wounded, 1,116 ; total 1,368. Total killed, 270 ; wounded, 1,223. Grand total 1,493.

Expense of Ammunition. Quantity:

Round Shot.	32 pounders	18,000
	24 do.	18,350
	12 do.	1,000
	6 do. with wooden bottoms	400

Shells	13 inch	3,000
	10 do.	2,300
	8 do.	1,000
	5½ and 4 2-5	None.

Powder Barrels 3,880

Musket shot-tons 13

Brigadier-General Monckton, being a good deal recovered of his wounds, resumed the command.

The advanced season of the year, which must soon oblige our fleet to depart, and the work that must necessarily be done to accommodate and secure ourselves for the winter, rendered it now impracticable to continue the operations of the campaign any longer.

There were so many difficulties to struggle with that it was thought doubtful by some what measures might be most advisable, whether to keep the place or to demolish and abandon it. Lodging and securing our provisions, repairing barracks and quarters, improving and securing our works against assaults and surprises, and providing a sufficiency of fuel for the winter, were all works of great labour, and almost all equally pressing, but the advantages which must arise from retaining possession, whether followed by peace or war, and a confidence in our troops, who were now thoroughly inured to fatigue and danger, made the doubts upon that head soon vanish, and it

was therefore determined to keep Quebec at all hazards, and measures were immediately taken accordingly.

A staff was appointed, and such works as required the most immediate attention were entered upon without delay.

Brigadier-General Murray was appointed Governor, and Col. Burton Lieutenant-Governor, with such other staff officers as are usual in British Colonies.







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